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DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER MATERIALS ON MINISTERIAL TALKS WITH PRC

Notes on Assistance Exchanged

OW160119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0106 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 16 (KYODO) -- Japan and China exchanged notes Wednesday morning on Japan's extension of financial assistance of yen 300 billion (\$1.4 billion) to enable China to continue construction of two industrial plants. Documents concerned with the extension of the aid also were signed at the outset of the second-day session of the second Japan-China ministerial conference, being held at the Foreign Ministry.

The yen 300 billion in assistance will be used by China to complete first-phase construction of the Daqing petrochemical complex and the Baoshan steelworks. Work on the two projects had been suspended by China due to fund shortage.

The yen 300 billion aid, to be extended on a long term and at a low interest, is broken down to yen 130 billion in commodity credits, yen 100 billion in supplier's credits and yen 70 billion in syndicated loans from Japanese commercial banks. A basic agreement on the aid was reached last September when Susumu Nikaido, then chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Executive Council and present party secretary general, visited Beijing.

A press statement said that both sides expressed satisfaction with steady progress being made in peaceful and friendly relations between the two neighboring countries since the normalization of relations in 1972 and also after the conclusion of a bilateral treaty on peace and friendship.

Both Japan and China also confirmed that the exchange of visits scheduled between Premier Zhao Ziyang in June and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in the autumn of 1982 on the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Tokyo and Beijing would be extremely significant to the acceleration of friendly relations between the two countries. The Chinese side, the statement said, expressed its determination to adjust and develop its economy.

The next bilateral ministerial conference will be held in Beijing, with date to be determined later.

Yen Credit Extension Decided

OW160435 Tokyo Kyodo in English 0419 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 16 (KYODO) -- Japan has finally decided to extend a yen 60 billion (\$273 million) credit to China for fiscal 1981 and China has accepted. This emerged from the second Sino-Japanese ministerial conference held in Tokyo Wednesday, government sources said. The yen-credit consists of a 40 billion project credit and a yen 20 billion commodity credit, they said.

The Chinese have asked for over yen 40 billion (\$186 million) to help finance four coal transport-related projects and another yen 20 billion (\$93 million) in commodity credits for two other projects. Japan extended loans of around yen 50 billion in fiscal 1979 and and yet 56 billion in fiscal 1980, although China did not take up all the funds allotted.

Gu Mu Holds Press Conference

OW160619 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 16 (KYODO) -- Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu said here Wednesday the Chinese economy was steadily developing and would see a new period of advance in the 1990's.

Gu made the statement at a joint press conference with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi after the second Japan-China ministerial conference closed earlier in the day. Gu also said Japan-China economic relations would not be affected by complicated international factors if China's abundant resources are developed with the help of Japanese funds and technology. He expressed the hope that the two countries would be able to contribute to peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region through expansion of their economic cooperation.

Pointing that Japan and China shared views on the common threat they are faced with and maintenance of peace, Gu said the two countries should cooperate in policy and action to cope with international problems in the cause of peace in Asia.

Sakurauchi told reporters the ministerial conference had deep significance for friendship between the two countries and that the two countries confirmed significance of mutual visits by the Japanese and Chinese premiers next year.

In answering a question by a reporter, Gu admitted that China had not made sufficient preparations for its plant projects financed by Japan, which have so far made little progress. He said China would step up railway construction and other industrial projects in the future.

Sakurauchi also stressed bright prospects for Japan-China economic cooperation by citing China's abundant resources and Japanese capital and technological cooperation for their development.

RICE FOR POLAND LOADED AT NAGOYA HARBOR

OW160243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0231 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Nagoya, Dec 16 (KYODO) -- Loading began here Wednesday morning of the first consignment of 20,000 tons of rice to be shipped to Poland by February 1982. Dock workers went quickly about the task of loading the 10,124-ton Polish freighter Phenian in Nagoya harbor.

The rice, from government stocks, was requested by Poland earlier this year to help relieve food shortages in the country, now under martial law. The rice is being made available with lenient terms of payment, and is described by government officials as a contribution to Polish stability.

Shipments will also be made from Tokyo, Osaka and Hakata.

SAKURAUCHI, U.S. GENERAL HOLD DISCUSSION

OW111111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 11 (KYODO) -- Gen David C Jones, visiting chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, told Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Friday that the United States placed great hopes on Japan's economic cooperation with South Korea. In a 15-minute meeting with Sakurauchi at the Foreign Ministry, Jones said the U.S. military authorities also harbored such hopes for relations between the two countries. He then explained that the U.S. Naval force had been temporarily weakened in the northern Pacific because of the necessity of sending U.S. aircraft carriers to the Indian Ocean but he noted that one carrier was kept in the area at all times.

In reply, Sakurauchi said the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea had contributed to the peace and security of the Far East, including Japan. He said the Japanese people believe the Japan-U.S. security treaty had also contributed to the peace and security of Japan. However, Sakurauchi said he hoped the U.S. would understand that Japan needs time to strengthen its defense capability because of domestic factors.

SUZUKI DISCUSSES TRADE ISSUES IN INTERVIEW

OW111213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 11 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday called for joint efforts by Japan, West Germany and the United States to expand the world economy.

In an interview with a West German television network, Suzuki said the three countries should form a "core" in revitalizing the world economy. He also said his government would decide sometime this month to voluntarily lower tariffs on some import items ahead of the schedule set in accordance with the 1979 Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The decision is apparently aimed at reducing Japan's trade surplus which totaled \$11 billion with the United States and \$7.5 billion with European Common Market countries during the first 10 months of this year. The huge surplus is responsible for the current trade friction between Japan and its major business partners.

But Suzuki said only 4.6 percent of the Common Market's total imports come from Japan and other nations outside the economic community. "I don't think Japan's exports (to the European countries), if kept at a low level, will seriously affect their economies," Suzuki said in the interview. But he quickly added: "I am aware that if a flow of particular export products hits a particular region like torrential rain, it would create disorder there." He did not single out any country or any product involved.

WHITE PAPER ON WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION ISSUED

OW150239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0223 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 15 (KYODO) -- Citing political crisis gripping Poland and other countries, the government in a white paper released Tuesday called on both the East and West blocs to utilize their resources to help poor countries instead of wasting them for military purposes. The white paper on the world economy also suggested the blocs' advanced countries use the precious resources to revitalize their own economies to help the global economy survive and grow.

The paper was submitted by Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, to a Cabinet session Tuesday morning.

The EPA in the white paper called for maintenance and strengthening of free trade and promotion of North-South cooperation. The white paper also pointed out the West's tighter monetary policies aimed at containing inflation have caused high interest chaos affecting the entire global economy. As a result, the report said, the United States and West European countries have failed to recover from stagflation and high unemployment rates and protectionist sentiment have ensued.

Hardest hit by these erratic monetary policies in the West are have-not states which, confronted with accumulating debts, have been forced to readjust their development programs, the white paper added. The white paper also noted that even have-states such as member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have seen their current surpluses decline due to an oil glut and dwindling oil revenues.

These adverse developments, the white paper reported, have prompted industrialized states such as the U.S. and Britain to transform their economies into supply-side ones in an attempt to create a small government. Trade frictions in world commerce have also hurt the growth of the world economy and prevented oil-hungry developing nations from executing their industrialization plans, the white paper said.

Although the EPA did not elaborate on Japan's trade disputes with its key trading partners in the white paper, it took an indirect swipe at the U.S. and Western Europe, which have called for curtailment of Japanese imports.

East-West tensions as manifested by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Polish crisis have sent the countries involved in chaos and hampered their economic relations with the West, the white paper added.

DEFENSE CHIEF SEEKS SUPPORT FOR INCREASED FUNDS

OW101251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Dec 10 (KYODO) -- Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito, Thursday met two key Cabinet members to kick off a campaign to get more money for national defense. Ito, named new defense chief by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in his Cabinet shakeup November 30, met separately with Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

Ito told Watanabe that the Japan-U.S. security setup might be shaken by the scale of defense outlays for fiscal 1982 and he asked Watanabe's special consideration in drafting the budget, officials said.

Watanabe told Ito Thursday that Japan-U.S. relations are important, but he rejected Ito's plea for sharply increased defense expenditures on grounds of stringent state finances, the officials said.

Ito later met Foreign Minister Sakurauchi and sought his understanding for the Defense Agency's request. Sakurauchi was quoted as saying that Prime Minister Suzuki hopes for closer cooperation between the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency on the budget.

The Finance Ministry will present its draft budget to government ministries and agencies on December 22 and the Cabinet is expected to approve a final budget December 29.

GOVERNMENT, LDP DISCUSS 1982 ECONOMIC GROWTH

OW101317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 10 (KYODO) -- The government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) agreed Thursday that a moderately high economic growth -- 5.2 percent in real terms -- be targeted for fiscal 1982 starting next April to settle Japan's trade friction with the United States and European Economic Community. Japan's economic growth in fiscal 1981 is tentatively estimated at 4 percent in real terms. The agreement came at the meeting of Rokusuke Tanaka, LDP's chief policymaker; Finance Minister Michio Watanabe; Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency; and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, at LDP headquarters in Tokyo.

The four discussed the current state of Japanese business activity and the way to manage the economy hereafter. As a result, the four agreed that in economic policies, top priority should go to administrative streamlining and fiscal reform and the settlement of the trade frictions with the United States, Europe and other countries. To achieve these aims, a moderately high economic growth should be targeted for the next fiscal year, the four agreed. Analysts said this means that the three other leaders supported the view of Komoto, the government's top economic policy planner, that Japan should aim at an economic growth of 5.2 percent in real terms.

Watanabe's contention that there should be no change in the government's policy of reducing national bond issues in fiscal 1982 by yen 1.83 trillion (about \$8.4 billion) was supported by the three others.

VRPR SEES U.S. 'INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION' AT UN

SK160557 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Dialogue between station announcer Kim Tae-yun and unidentified participant, from "Trend of World" program on "The International Isolation of the United States in the United Nations"]

[Text] [First speaker]: How are you? In a recent interview with U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Kirkpatrick said that since the 1960's the influence of the United States in the United Nations has markedly weakened and that the United States casts its vote alone on many questions. She said: Many nonaligned nations lay resolutions before the United Nations. It is very difficult for the United States to win support from anyone for any issue. We can say that her remarks deplore and complain about the situation of the United States, which is isolated from and rejected by the United Nations. It is true that the United States is being cornered in the United Nations. What is your view on this?

[Second speaker]: The development of the United Nations in recent years shows that the United States has been driven into a very pressing situation. As the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations has confessed, the United States has failed to win support from anyone on any issue. It is being isolated even in voting. In August, the UN Security Council discussed the question of South Africa's aggression against Angola and put the resolution denouncing South Africa's aggressive act to a vote. In the voting it was only the United States that exercised a veto, thus showing its isolation in the international arena. It is well known that the United States is a supporter and manipulator of the South African racist regime. However, the gravity of the situation lies in the fact that even that allies of the West, which have actively followed the United States in the United Nations in the past, did not support the U.S. veto.

[First speaker]: In fact, the United States is being isolated from and rejected even by the Western World, quite apart from the Third World nations -- the nonaligned and developing countries. As is known, political issues, including questions on South Africa, Namibia and the Mideast, and economic issues concerning the reform of the outdated international economic order are being discussed broadly in the UN arena. During the discussions, many resolutions reflecting the demands of the independent forces -- such as the resolution appealing for various disciplinary actions against the South African racist regime, the resolution demanding unification of Namibia, the resolution recognizing the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the resolution denouncing Israel's expansionist maneuvers, and the resolution calling for amendment of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade -- have been adopted.

Behind the scenes, the United States has been persistently hindering the adoption of such resolutions. However, its schemes have been unsuccessful, only provoking denunciation by UN members.

[Second speaker]: The same situation has developed in the affiliated organizations of the United Nations. Even at the UN Law of the Sea Conference, an official UN conference, the United States alone disturbed international efforts to bring about a new international law of the seas.

When the (?subcommittee) of the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference ended in August, chairman of the conference (Torko) warned that if the United States seeks to delay until next spring endorsing the international agreement advanced by the United Nations, the Western allies would not support a U.S. boycott of the agreement. The senior member of the Malaysian delegation issued a strongly worded statement indicating that the agreement of the UN Law of the Sea Conference will be endorsed and signed without U.S. participation. All of this shows how seriously the United States is being isolated in the United Nations and shows that the days are gone when the United States had the United Nations under its control.

[First speaker]: That is correct. As proposed by Iran, Libya, and other countries at the UN General Assembly this year, public opinion insisted on moving UN headquarters from the United States to another country. Would you explain why the United States has been reduced to such a status at the United Nations?

[Second speaker] Briefly, this reflects the prevailing trend toward self-reliance and against domination and subordination. As you well know, the United Nations was founded for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security after World War II. However, the United States, going contrary to this goal, has used the United Nations as a tool to justify its policy for aggression, war and world domination. U.S. intervention in the Korean war is a good example. After instigating the Syngman Rhee puppets, the United States provoked a northward invasion. However, as the situation began to go against it, the United States worked to have the United Nations dispatch troops to South Korea -- troops from pro-U.S. nations in the United Nations.

The situation in the 1960's, however, was different from that of the past. The oppressed tri-continental peoples, who had been victims of the colonial policy of the Western powers, attained independence and entered the United Nations. This resulted in a basic change in the balance of power between dominating and independent forces in the United Nations.

[First speaker]: You mean that a change in the power structure in the United Nations -- independent forces rising over dominating ones -- took place.

Since the newly emerging countries united and stood against it, the United States could not conduct activities as in the past. Furthermore, the United States, as if accused in court, has been reduced to the status of a criminal.

I remember an article by a Western correspondent who covered the UN Ad Hoc Committee meeting held in Kenya. He wrote: Representatives from Third World countries were in high spirits, while those from Western countries, including the United States, looked deflated, as if accused in court. This, I think, indicates a distinct change in the power structure in the United Nations.

[Second speaker]: In line with this trend of our era -- an era of independence -- the United Nations adopted a resolution demanding that the United States dissolve the UN Forces Command and withdraw its troops, thus ending U.S. intervention on the Korean Peninsula.

[First speaker]: Although the United States tries to remain an influential force in the United Nations by taking advantage of its being a permanent member of the UN Security Council, the currents of this era, in which the newly emerged independent forces are growing into a major force in the development of the world history, will never tolerate such efforts of the United States.

CHON'S APPEAL FOR LABOR COOPERATION SCORED

SK151559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN December 14 in a signed article says that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's preach for "cooperation" between the comprador capitalists and workers is as shameless as lecturing that a wolf and a lamb should live together in a pen.

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is preaching itself hoarse for "labour-management cooperation," the article says: As long as one side suppresses the other and imposes slavish submission on it, there cannot be cooperation.

The realities of South Korea prove that the comprador capitalists running big enterprises are vampires bleeding the workers white and the workers are nothing but their prey.

"Labour-management cooperation" on the lips of the puppets is, in the final analysis, a brigandish lecture that the workers should reconcile themselves to exploitation and outrages by the comprador capitalists and live as slaves for life.

It is crystal-clear why the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors is persistently crying for "labour-management cooperation" whose reactionary nature has been brought into bolder relief. In preaching this the puppets seek to benumb the class consciousness and fighting spirit of the workers, hold in check their struggle and make them slaves meekly obedient to the capitalists.

The article goes on: The intensified massive action of the workers and their growing revolutionary awakening give great uneasiness to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. The puppets cannot conceal their fear that the grievances and discontent of the workers with the villainous employers will be a blasting-fuse of resistance for democracy against their fascist rule. This is why the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is chanting the "labour-management cooperation" ballad among the workers in an attempt to paralyse their spirit and prevent their struggle. But, this is of no avail.

The South Korean workers have realized through their actual life that they cannot radically improve their position without overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. The louder the puppets croak about "labour-management cooperation," the greater the discontent and hatred of the workers against them.

SOUTH KOREAN FISHERMEN HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

SK160450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 16 (KCNA) -- The crewmen of the South Korean fishing boat "Kongyong No 1" which was captured by a patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of our republic on June 11 met with reporters on December 15. Hung on a wall of the press conference room was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Present there were reporters of NODONG SINMUN, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other central and local press organs.

At the press conference Son Sun-ik, captain of the boat, said that his boat was captured by a patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army when it intruded into the territorial waters of the northern gulf of the republic up to ten miles off Tungsangot at around 13:11 on June 11 after losing its course for the breakdown of its direction finder. He said: As we illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the North, we should have been punished in view of the law on territorial waters or the usage of navigation. But the organ concerned of the DPRK leniently pardoned us.

Kim Chang-kun, Pyon Yong-pok, Yi Hyong-pok, Yi Nam-sok and other crewmen recalled the significant and worthy days they had spent under the warm love and deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Saying that in the North they were treated as human being for the first time in their lives, wearing new clothes, studying and receiving medical treatment, they declared that they had grown to be new men who know what chuche means and what the fatherland and the nation are.

Crewman Nam Kuk-tae said: In the South stories about the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il are afloat like legends today. We had the honour of seeing on the T.V. screen the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il present at the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

His eyes shone with extraordinary intelligence, foresight and brilliant leadership and his facial expression and deportment were overflowing with rare courage and ardor to do any work boldly with a mettle. We became firmly convinced that the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il together with General Kim Il-song is the leader to whom we can readily entrust our destiny and future.

It is only too natural that the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il is held in high esteem, which reflects the unanimous will of the entire fellow countrymen including our youth and people in the South. We felt in our hearts that only the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il could lead Korea of chuche along a bright path, carrying forward the lofty intention of General Kim Il-song.

Crewman Kim Yong-son said: Now in the South the people's heart looking up to and following dear Mr Kim Chong-il as the lodestar of the nation is becoming deeper and warmer with each passing day. Innumerable are emotional stories about their reverence for the dear leader.

The crewmen of a boat reportedly sang in chorus the song of the dear leader while hauling fish in deep sea. Now all the youth and people in the South sing in their secret hearts the song of the dear leader together with "Song of General Kim Il-song." We will hold in high esteem and follow with single-hearted allegiance the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il to the end of the sun and the moon.

Crewmen said that the society of the North is a genuine society for the people where people are valued, treasured and loved and everything is dedicated to them and that the people in the North are evenly well off without worry about food, clothing and housing. They stressed that this is because the great leader shapes policies for all people.

Pointing out that the Yankees have turned South Korea into a military base and are conducting war exercises with a number of pieces of nuclear warheads and nuclear missiles piled up, the South Korean crewmen said that the Yankees must be expelled from South Korea. They stressed that the country must be reunified at the earliest date.

Crewman Kim Yong-chol said: The great leader General Kim Il-song showed a way of reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo with the united efforts of our nation. We must rise up to reunify the country in response to the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Crewman Pak Chong-chu said: We have the great national pride and honour of attending the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il at the same time. No one or no force can block our road of democracy and reunification. We will certainly open up the door of reunification.

In conclusion the South Korean crewmen shouted at the top of their voice "Long live General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation!" "Long live Mr Kim Chong-il, the lodestar of the nation!"

REPORTAGE ON VIENNA CONFERENCE ON REUNIFICATION

Joint Statement

SK120400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 12 (KCNA) -- The dialog between North and overseas Christians for national reunification which was held recently in Vienna, Austria, adopted a joint statement reflecting the unanimous will of the participants to achieve reunification.

The statement says: This meeting is the first one of its kind either at home or abroad in the 36 year long history of division from 1945.

It was unanimously stressed at the meeting that the dialog constitutes a new turning-point in accelerating national reunification with the internal forces of the nation. The meeting confirmed that it got a new experience and understanding that when the brothers and sisters who have misunderstood and distrusted each other have a contact under the love of the Christ and meet and have a dialog between them with compatriotic feelings, disregarding all differences they are fully able to make reconciliation and achieve unity.

The holding of this dialog despite all sorts of obstructionist manoeuvres was a blow to the domestic and foreign forces trying to perpetuate the national division and a great victory of us who desire reunification. In a word, the barrier in our minds was pulled down and the door of dialog opened.

The statement goes on: Confirming that on no account our country should remain divided indefinitely, victimized by outside forces, the participants in the meeting, after holding wide-range questioning and discussion about speeches delivered at the dialog, agreed upon the following:

1. Our country should be reunified independently.

The right of the nation to self-determination should be realised in the South, too. Without independence of the nation, the dignity of the nation, democracy, freedom and equality cannot exist. In the South the supreme command over the army should be taken back from the U.S. forces and they should be withdrawn. The U.S. domination over and interference in the South should be rejected and the "proposal on simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "across recognition" aimed at legalizing the division of the country be strongly opposed.

2. Our country should be reunified in a peaceful way.

It is necessary for peace in our country to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, reduce the armaments, ease the tension between the North and the South and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

3. The reunification of our country should be achieved through the unity of the nation transcending ideas and systems.

All the patriotic compatriots, brothers and sisters, should unite, proceeding from the Christian spirit of respecting and understanding the other side and from national conscience. The Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship in the South which seeks its rights and interests, not those of the nation, and incites discord and antagonism within the nation should be held responsible for the Kwangju massacre. In the South, the suppression of human rights should be stopped, all the political prisoners including patriots who fight for democracy and national reunification be released at once and everyone be provided with the freedom of political activities. We express firm solidarity with the Christians and all brothers and sisters who are struggling at the risk of their lives against the dictatorship and for democracy in the South.

4. For the reunification of the country there is no other way but to form an autonomous confederation, while ensuring the independence of the North and the South.

We consider that the founding of an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral confederal state is a most realistic and reasonable way for the realisation of reunification.

5. Resolved to fully play the role of Christians and devote ourselves to the sacred cause of reunification in the future, drawing on new historic experience and understanding which were gained through this meeting, we will make every effort to further expand the dialog.

Letters to U.S., Japan

SK141545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 14 (KCNA) -- Letters to the U.S. President and the Japanese prime minister were adopted at the dialog between North and overseas Christians for national reunification which was held in Vienna, Austria.

The letter to the U.S. President notes: The national disasters the Korean people have been undergoing for 36 years since the Second World War due to the division of the territory is mainly attributable to the wrong policy of the United States toward Korea. It goes on to say:

Unfortunately, the United States has not given help in building a unified, democratic Korea, but, on the contrary, has been interested in keeping her division. For its military purpose, the United States is egging the military dictatorial "regime" of South Korea on to the suppression of the people and North-South confrontation, pursuing the "two Koreas" policy to perpetuate the division of Korea contrary to the desire of the Korean people.

We consider that the United States has to bear responsibility for the Kwangju calamities which gave a shock to the conscience of the world and for the maintenance of an undemocratic and unjust dictatorial system in South Korea.

As demanded by the Korean nation, the United States should withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, take positive steps for a durable peace in Korea, stop its political, military and economic aid to the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime," renounce the "two Koreas" policy and lend an ear to the desire of the Korean people to live in peace in a unified country by establishing an independent and neutral, confederal state, the letter stresses.

The letter to the Japanese prime minister points out that the successive Japanese Governments have consistently taken an attitude contradictory to the desire of the Korean people for reunification. It continues: Japan has long followed a one-sided policy hostile to the North, while supporting the policy of the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea and aiding the repressive "regime" of South Korea, in line with the U.S. strategy of creating "two Koreas."

We cannot but express deep regret at the fact that the Japanese Government patronizes in every way the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial system rejected by the South Korean people.

The letter goes on to say: We hold that the Japanese Government should refrain from interfering in the question of Korean reunification or obstructing it, tailing after the "two Koreas" policy of the United States and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

We hope that it would break the fusion with the South Korean authorities, discontinue backing their inhumane repressive policy and nation-splitting manoeuvres and stop its economic and military aid to them.

The Japanese Government should take responsible steps to check the South Korean rulers political retaliation on democratic figure Kim Tae-chung who called for democracy and national reunification and have him acquitted and restored to his original status.

At the same time, it should not take part in dangerous war conspiracy for a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance but make efforts for security and peace in the Far East and Asia.

KONG CHIN-TAE DELEGATION LEAVE FOR USSR 15 DEC

SK160428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 16 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae left here on December 15 by air to attend the 17th meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of our country and the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon, and Chong Song-nam, Pak Nam-ki, Kim Wal-hyop, Chin Mun-tok and other personages concerned and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN FRANCE 3 DEC

SK140509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 14 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly and president of the Academy of Social Sciences, arrived in France on December 3, according to a report.

It was met at the airport by Philippe Machefer, senator of France and chairman of the France-Korea Contact and Study Group for Economic and Cultural Problems, and other personages concerned. The DPRK trade representative and members of the trade mission in France were present there.

The delegation on December 4 met and had a friendly talk with Pontillon representative of the French prime minister in charge of foreign affairs and defence. The delegation inspected Drap, St. Malo and Evreux cities.

On December 8 it had talks with members of the France-Korea Contact and Study Group for Economic and Cultural Problems. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. That day the delegation met and had a friendly talk with Alain Poher, president of the Senate of France.

During its stay in France, the members of the France-Korea Contact and Study Group for Economic and Cultural Problems arranged a party for the delegation. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation and the DPRK trade representative in France. The chairman of the France-Korea Contact and Study Group, the vice-president of the Senate of France and 20 senators from various political parties were present there.

The delegation arranged a party in return. The parties proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

GOVERNMENT TO LAUNCH 'OLYMPIC SAEMAUL' MOVEMENT

SK160203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 16 (YONHAP) -- The Home Ministry will launch a nationwide movement designed to enhance national prestige and improve the environment in preparation for the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 summer Olympic games, both to be held here.

The seven-year campaign, called the Olympic Saemaul (new community) movement, will aim to demonstrate to the rest of the world that the Korean people are good-mannered, congenial, diligent, honest and that their society esteems order, good morals and integrity.

It will have two dimensions, the spiritual and the physical, ministry officials said Wednesday.

A massive beautification will be conducted in Seoul, Pusan and 34 other large cities. Airports, railroadside, expresswayside, and accommodation facilities in tourist resorts will also be improved, so as to create an atmosphere suitable to the staging of the two international sports feats, they said.

ASSEMBLY PASSES RECOMMENDATION ON CURFEW

SK160151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 16 (YONHAP) -- The National Assembly, by a unanimous vote, Tuesday passed a pan-partisan recommendation calling for the removal of curfew early next year. The parliamentary recommendation was forwarded to the government upon passage by the assembly.

In the recommendation, the assembly, South Korea's one-house parliament, urged the government to "lift curfew at an early date throughout the country, except those areas where it is deemed necessary for military and security purposes."

Government sources said that, though the timing is still to be decided on, the government is expected to lift the 36-year old curfew sometime early next year on the basis of the parliamentary recommendation.

On Wednesday, the assembly will convene five of its standing committees, including the Steering Committee, which is to review a recommendation by the Democratic Korea Party calling for the habilitation of persons who were forbidden from engaging in political activities last year.

DOMESTIC OIL PRICE TO BE LOWERED IN 1982

SK150116 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 15 (YONHAP) -- Following Iran and Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, a major crude oil supplier for Korea, will also lower its oil supply price by 50 to 60 cents per barrel beginning Jan. 1 next year, it was confirmed here Tuesday.

Energy-Resources Ministry officials said that Saudi Arabia, in accordance with an OPEC decision Dec. 11, would reduce its export prices of medium and heavy oil by 60 cents and 50 cents per barrel, respectively. Saudi oil accounts for 60 percent of Korea's crude oil imports.

Earlier, Iran and Kuwait which also supply crude oil to Korea decided to lower their oil supply price by 70 cents per barrel beginning next year.

The three crude oil suppliers' decision will save the country 84 million U.S. dollars a year by reducing the average crude oil import price from 33.77 dollars to 33.35 dollars per barrel, according to the officials.

The 42-cent drop in the oil import price is expected to lower the domestic oil price by 0.33 percent. However, in the light of the 7.30-won rise in the won-dollar exchange rate since the domestic oil price hike late last month, the oil price could be lowered by only 0.04 percent at present, the officials said.

But the oil import price drop will reduce the deficit in the petroleum business stabilization fund, which is expected to reach 150 billion won (approximately 21.6 million U.S. dollars), by some 50 billion won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 695 won) by the end of this year, they added.

KOREA TIMES VIEWS 1982 ECONOMIC OPERATIONS PLAN

SK160514 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] The government has selected an arrow which it says will kill two birds with one shot in handling the 1982 national economy. That is to say, setting the stage for price stability and for another take-off is the theme of the 1982 economic operation measures, which have been compiled and were announced by the Economic Planning Board (EPB) yesterday.

Declaring that inflation is the No. 1 enemy of the public, the economic scenario accents that price increases will be limited to 10 percent.

The price stabilization policy seems convincing in light of the relatively successful defense of the 1980 pricing front.

According to an available tally, November wholesale prices registered a moderate 10.6 rise over the year-earlier quotation. The percentage compares with 20-odd percent, the projected price hike rate in the same period, underscoring the government's success in arresting the rampant price movement.

Based on price stability, under the 1982 economic policy package, the government aims at reducing the deficit in the international-account balance to \$4.4 billion next year from this year's \$5 billion. Specialists, at present, nod their heads over the government intention to reduce the red ink in the nation's international balance of payments. Their reason:

- 1) The Korean bill for imported grain will be lowered next year, thanks to a relatively good harvest this year, and;
- 2) International raw material prices, notably crude oil, are expected to see further stabilization next year.

Riding on price stabilization and an improved international balance of payments, the government paints a rosy picture of the growth of the national economy.

The yearly economic scenario posts the 1982 growth of the gross national product (GNP) at 7 percent, the same level the nation achieved this year. Originally, the government economists, encouraged by various green lights surrounding the national economy, posted the projected growth at more than 8 percent. But they encountered a string of adverse factors at home and abroad before settling down to what they call a moderate 7 percent. In fact, the Korean economy, despite the growing stabilization, shows a few structural weak points.

Illustratively, the Korean burden of foreign loan principal and interest payments has increased by over \$10 billion in the past two years.

Furthermore, price stabilization cannot be totally credited to the successful implementation of the government's pricing policies.

The lingering economic recession, it has been pointed out, has sent buying enthusiasm to the sidelines, thus contributing to prices stabilization.

The nation's four major economic circles including the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCCI) and the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) voiced welcome, moderated by doubts, to the government determination to limit price hike levels to 10 percent.

"Of course, we welcome the principle of arresting prices. But we are doubtful about the actual performance," they commented. They said that there were still factors to fuel the flames of an inflationary spiral.

The government, under these circumstances, is expected to take a few follow-up measures to insure price stabilization.

In this connection, economic circles insist that the government should take further bold action oriented to the market mechanism. "The government should no longer intervene in price movements. They should be decided on by market forces," they insisted. The KCCCI went on: "Regretably, the 1982 economic operation measures lack concrete steps to invigorate the privately-led economic system by honoring the market mechanism.

But the government side said that market economy-oriented policies should be conducted on a long-term basis, noting that it had taken measures to that effect. For instance, the government insists, the liberalization of banking organizations and the settlement of fair trade laws, will be conducted steadily to pace the national economy onto the right track in the long run.

Furthermore, the government said that it would accelerate the drive to have enterprise rationalize their management. As a concrete step, the government has hinted that it would suspend support to industrial lines in which Korean competitiveness is low as against foreign competitors.

All in all, the public as well as enterprises should tighten their belts another notch next year, regardless of the successful implementation of the economic operation measures. Already the government has recommended that enterprises not raise wages for their laborers more than 10 percent so as to help stabilize price movement.

Enterprises, in order to tide over the local pinch, have tried to sharpen their attack on global markets. Therefore, the success of the 1982 economic operation will largely depend on the situations of international markets, the accumulation of public sweat and the government's support as well.

BRIEFS

EMBASSY IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA -- Seoul, Dec 14 -- South Korea opened a resident embassy in Papua New Guinea Monday, bringing to 80 the number of South Korean resident embassies. The Korean Government has appointed Counselor Kim Chin-ho and Third Secretary Chong Nae-kwon to serve at the embassy in the South Pacific country. Papua New Guinea, which has also established diplomatic relations with North Korea, is rich in such resources as forests, copper, natural gas and fisheries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 14 Dec 81 SK]

1-10 DEC THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS REPORTED

BK160603 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0354 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Dec (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week ending 10 December, Thai planes violated Kampuchean airspace 9 times, and recoilless cannons, 120-mm and 82-mm mortars and H-12 rockets from Thailand bombarded Kampuchean territory 130 times. Three Thai planes overflew the Koh Kong-Pursat region. Directed by reconnaissance planes, 120-mm and 82-mm mortars, as well as H-12 rockets, fired on the region 53 times. Smat Deng alone suffered 31 shellings.

On 1, 2 and 3 December about 600 shells of 120-mm and 82-mm mortars and H-12 rockets from Thailand fell on Hill 336. On 4 December Kampuchean combatants killed 27 Pol Pot soldiers who infiltrated 10 km southwest of Smat Deng. The bandits left four weapons on the spot. On 8 December Pol Pot troops infiltrated between 8 and 10 km southwest and northwest of Smat Deng. Kampuchean border guards killed 12 of them and seized 7 guns.

The Battambang region: Thai planes overflew Kamrieng and Pailin five times. It is noted that there were 43 shellings directed against Poipet, Kamrieng and Pailin.

The Siem Reap-Preah Vihear region: This region, particularly Trapeang Kul, was shelled 34 times by 120-mm and 82-mm mortars and H-12 rockets fired from Thailand. On 5 December Kampuchean combatants killed 7 Pol Pot soldiers who infiltrated southeast of Preah Vihear temple. On 9 December two other Pol Pot soldiers were killed 15 km north of Choam Khsan. Kampuchean border guards seized two weapons.

In the vicinity of Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands, Thai ships and armed vessels entered Kampuchean territorial waters 311 times.

TASS INTERVIEWS HENG SAMRIN DURING MOSCOW VISIT

For a TASS interview with Heng Samrin, general secretary KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, "currently in Moscow en route from Mongolia," see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 15 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BOU THANG SENDS GREETINGS TO SWEDISH PARTY

BK130256 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Dec (SPK) -- Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, on Thursday [10 December] sent a warm congratulatory message to Lars Werner on the occasion of his reappointment to the post of secretary general of the Left Party-Communist of Sweden [VPK].

The message said: It is my wish that the VPK will record great successes in implementing the resolutions of its 26th congress and that the relations between our two parties will be further developed with each passing day.

SOY KEO PAYS TRIBUTE TO JOSE MARTI AT EMBASSY

BK130725 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Dec (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, Soy Keo, vice minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff, and Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department, on Wednesday [9 December] went to the Cuban Embassy in Phnom Penh to lay a wreath in memory of Jose Marti, Cuban hero who gave up his life for the cause of national liberation. The wreath bore an inscription dedicated to the memory of the Cuban revolutionary hero. Cuban Ambassador Hector Gallo and Cuban Military Attache L. Hernandez were present on this occasion.

EDITORIAL WELCOMES THIRD CONGRESS OF FRONT

BK151321 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 15 Dec 81

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "All of the Kampuchean People Heartily Welcome the Third National Congress of the Front" -- date not given]

[Text] The pages of our national history at the end of 1981 will record another national event of profound political significance: the convocation of the third national front congress. The people throughout the country are most elated at and warmly responsive to this important political event that will sum up all the successes achieved by our people during the past 3 years and determine the tasks of the front for the new stage.

Since our country was completely liberated from the hell of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, the subservient lackey of the Beijing hegemonist and expansionist clique, how often has the enemy predicted our collapse; how many perfidious and despicable maneuvers has it devised and directed against our young revolution; and how many dark adventures has it resorted to in order to split the bloc of solidarity within our people's ranks, intending to weaken us and facilitate the return of the clique once again to trample on and massacre our people?

The time lapse between the first congress and the third congress is very short indeed, but full of brilliant successes. Upholding broad unity around the glorious KFNC banner and under the clear-sighted and wise leadership of the KPRP, and enjoying the wholehearted support and assistance of the fraternal and heroic VPA, our people rose up as one body and, sharpening their combat determination, attacked and toppled a genocidal regime so savage and cruel as to be unprecedented in the history of mankind. In cooperation with the KPRAF, our people have firmly defended the pure regime established at the cost of much blood and tears and accelerated the advance of the efforts to rebuild our Kampuchean fatherland.

Completely contrary to the enemy's expectations and hopes full of greed and ambition, and with the full support in all fields of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all progressive mankind, we have overcome a multitude of consequences left by the traitorous regime and defeated all insane acts of the enemy aimed at opposing our people's just cause in successfully defending and building the country, and won great successes in all fields, including the strengthening and expanding of the revolutionary forces and in the political, economic, cultural, social and diplomatic sectors. It is in such an atmosphere permeated with pride in this brilliant victory that our people throughout the country commemorated the third founding anniversary of the front with enthusiasm and joy and are emulating to create more excellent feats to mark the third congress of the front.

Our people are well aware of the lofty significance of this brilliant success -- the success of a great regime which enjoys the sincere and enthusiastic support of all the people. Despite all the difficulties, we have successfully prevailed over everything. We have smashed and defeated many reactionary forces. We are all well aware of the good experience of our victories, which resulted from constant adherence to the two banners of pure patriotism and the priceless solidarity of proletarian internationalism. In particular, our upholding and maintaining of the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam friendship and alliance constitutes the determining factor for our victories. Our noble common goal is ensurance of the happiness of our people and the glorious future of our children and land.

Though our long road is strewn with new difficulties to be overcome, and though the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries are seeking by all means to block our advance, the Kampuchean people of all nationalities, male combatants, female combatants, workers, peasants, intellectuals, Buddhist monks and patriotic Kampuchean personalities abroad must muster their forces into a powerful fighting front and must strengthen and expand the strong and broad bloc of solidarity, welcoming with satisfaction the new resolution of the third national front congress, and must actively contribute to the successful implementation of the fourth party congress, firmly safeguarding the bloc of national independence and building Kampuchea through the period of gradual transition to socialism.

Based on our will to fight resolutely and fortified by our energy and strong solidarity, we will certainly advance toward achieving more and greater successes. We are confident of our lasting victory.

MEAS KROCH ATTENDS LOGISTICS COURSE CLOSING

BK141252 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] After 6 months of study, on 9 December the KPRAF Logistics Training Center organized a ceremony closing the third course of supply planning and motorized transport for brigades of provincial forces held for 115 trainees from various units throughout the country. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department, and several cadres of the National Defense Ministry and Vietnamese experts.

The comrade representing the school took the floor to report on the results of study during the third course. He stressed that despite the short time available for the course and the uneven level of academic standards of the trainees, thanks to their attention and studiousness, and together with the clear-cut organizational measures taken by the school, all the trainees of this course managed to score excellent marks.

Afterward, Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department, praised the hard work of the trainees and urged them to further heighten their sense of studiousness and to turn the knowledge acquired at the school into actual, powerful deeds in implementing tasks in service of the revolution and people. He said: [begin recording] I cannot enumerate all the achievements you have made during your course. There are so many. Let me tell you simply that as your close friend and a member of our great revolutionary family, I advise that you, dear communists and Kampuchean combatants -- the sons and daughters of Kampuchea -- after completing your course, should use your knowledge in the service of our revolution and our army so that we will become stronger and win more and greater victories forever. [applause] [end recording]

In conclusion, a representative of the trainees pledged to fulfill all the tasks entrusted by the party and people to merit being logistics cadres of the Kampuchean revolutionary army.

KOMPONG CHAM POLITICAL EDUCATION COURSE OPENS

BK160743 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Summary] "At the beginning of December the military command of Kompong Cham Province opened the seventh political education course for over 100 platoon- to battalion-level cadres from various units, offices and departments of the province. This course was intended to aid cadres in grasping the basic political theories and political tasks of regional units in line with the guidelines of the National Defense Ministry. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Preap Pichey, provincial party committee secretary; Comrade Sok Sarom, deputy commander of the provincial armed forces; and Vietnamese experts and cadres from all units and offices of the province."

Preap Pichey made a speech describing the growth of the revolution in the past few years and stressing the duty of the cadres to learn about party policy and the tasks of the revolutionary army in the new stage of national defense and construction. He said: The enemy intends to destroy Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity and friendship and our internal solidarity and unity. They want to fool public opinion with gimmicks about Sihanouk and other reactionary Khmers. Sok Sarom talked about the goal of the course and the need to intensify an emulation campaign among the trainees.

"The ceremony ended in a thunder of cheers and applause."

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 7-13 DEC PERIOD

BK140323 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments for the period 7-13 December:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 9 December reported on the size of cattle and buffalo herds in 1981: 1,420,000 cattle and buffalo, including 960,000 head of cattle, compared with 1,203,000 cattle and buffalo in 1980.

Takeo: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0422 GMT on 7 December reported that production solidarity groups in Takeo Province sowed rice on 40 ha and planted dry-season rice on 500 ha. They plan to cultivate 35,000 ha of rice in the dry season. The groups have available 400 motor pumps and 250 mechanized implements to aid their work. On the same day SPK reported at 1435 GMT that the people's revolutionary power recently gave the people of Takeo, Kompong Speu and Svay Rieng 4,200 tons of rice seed, 1,000 tons of grain, 6 tons of vegetable seed, 5,400 tons of chemical fertilizer and 100 motor pumps.

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 8 December reported that the veterinary service in Kampot Province gave foot-and-mouth vaccine to 10,500 oxen and 500 buffalo in various districts in the province.

Battambang: Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 10 December carried a statement to a station correspondent by (Neang Narin), head of the Battambang Province agricultural service, on the agricultural developments in the province: 273,000 ha of crops, including 260,000 ha of rice, were planted; only 94,000 ha of land could be irrigated because of drought. There are 90,000 head of cattle and 19,000 buffalo in the province.

Kandal: At 0421 GMT on 9 December SPK reported that production solidarity groups in Kandal Province thus far planted 4,380 ha of dry-season rice and thousands of hectares of other subsidiary crops. The province plans to plant 40,000 ha of rice during the dry season. In another report at 0428 GMT on 10 December SPK added that the groups have prepared 200 threshing machines for harvesting 51,930 ha of long-term rice. The news agency at 1437 GMT on 11 December said the agricultural service of the province vaccinated 10,810 head of cattle in Leuk Dek, Khsach Kandal and Kaoh Thom Districts against contagious diseases. At 1437 GMT on 11 December SPK reported that this year the agricultural service provided the hog-breeding center at Svay Pak near Phnom Penh with 400 pigs and the poultry yard at Chamcar Daung, southwest of Phnom Penh, with 800 fowl. The report added that 205,400 head of cattle and 25,440 hogs were vaccinated. Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 12 December said that in Lvea Em District, Kandal Province, efforts were being made to fulfill the target for flood-receding and dry-season rice planting of 3,350 ha.

VODK REPORTS DEGA-FULRO BATTLE ACTIVITIESKontum Battlefield

BK061021 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Here is a report on the battle activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas on the Kontum battlefield:

On 2 and 5 October the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road to (O Tc Trao Tienh). They attacked the enemy in (Pla Kra Leng) village. The enemy suffered casualties from automatic bows west of (O Gia). The guerrillas killed five of the enemy and wounded four others. They seized 2 AK's, 60 rounds of ammunition and 3 bags of goods.

On 8 and 15 October the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Ple Ya La) village, west of Kontum. The enemy fell into punji pitfalls west of (Gic Gang Brai) village. Seven of the enemy were killed and three others were wounded. The guerrillas seized 5 AK's, 160 rounds of ammunition and 5 kg of medicine.

On 25 and 27 October the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Ple Sal), 10 km from Kontum, and ambushed Vietnamese vehicles on Route 14 from Kontum to Pleiku. They killed five of the enemy. They destroyed a jeep and a barracks. They seized an AK, 2 AR-15's, a pistol, 30 rounds of AK ammunition and 100 AR-15 ammunition rounds.

In sum, on the Kontum battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 24 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed a jeep and a barracks, and seized 8 AK's, 2 AR-15's, a pistol and a quantity of ammunition, medicine and materiel.

Pleiku Battlefield

BK071547 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
4 Dec 81

[Text] Here is a report on Dega-FULRO guerrilla attacks on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 4 and 5 October the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road from (Plei Me) to (Ngo Hong) hill and attacked it on the road between (Plei Kong) and (Plei Kleng) hamlets west of Cheoreo, killing 7, wounding 5 and seizing 6 AK's and 220 rounds of ammunition.

On 17 and 20 October the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese between (Khang Duc) hamlet and (Plei Ya Por) hamlet and attacked them at (Plei Thet), killing 4 -- including a commune headman and a policeman -- wounding 2 and seizing 2 pistols, 2 AR-15's and 40 rounds of AR-15 ammunition.

On 23 and 25 October they attacked them at (Plei Pol) hamlet east of Pleiku, at their position on (Chuc Aromay) hill and intercepted trucks on Route 14 between Pleiku and Ban Me Thuot, killing 10, wounding 5, destroying a 6-wheel truck and seizing a pistol, 4 AK's, an M-79, 2 AR-15's, 5 M-79 grenades, 170 rounds of AK ammunition, 90 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, a field radio set and 5 rucksacks.

In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 41 Vietnamese, including a commune headman and a policeman, destroyed a truck and seized 3 pistols, 10 AK's, an M-79, 4 AR-15's, a field radio set and some ammunition and materiel.

Ban Me Thuot Battlefield

BK110250 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
7 Dec 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities in Ban Me Thuot:

On 1 and 5 October the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Iea Su) east of (Chau) and west of (Ra) village. The enemy stepped on spikes at (Chas) village and at (Van Bien). Three of the enemy were killed and 10 others were wounded. The guerrillas destroyed two warehouses and three barracks, and seized an M-79 and a carbine.

On 6 and 7 October the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy stepped on punji stakes and suffered from automatic bows east of (Mac Thien) and west of (Chi Ai) village. A Vietnamese enemy was killed and four others were wounded.

On 10 and 12 October the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese vehicles on Route 21 and attacked a Vietnamese position on the same route. They killed 7 of the enemy and wounded 16 others. They destroyed a jeep, and seized 3 AK's, 3 AR-15's, an M-79, 550 rounds of AK ammunition and a quantity of documents and materiel.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 41 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed a vehicle, two storehouses and three barracks. They seized two M-79's, three AK's, three AR-15's, a carbine and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Dalat Battlefield

BK111013 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities:

The Dalat battlefield: On 5, 7 and 9 October the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy stepped on spikes and were hit by arrows fired from automatic bows along (Giac Kao) stream and west of (Van Raung). The Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the enemy along the (Van Raung) road. They killed five of the enemy and wounded another. They seized 2 AR-15's and 40 rounds of ammunition.

On 10 and 15 October the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road from (Van Raung) to Dalat. They attacked the enemy west of (Van Raung), killing two of the Vietnamese enemy and wounding six others. They seized an AK and an AR-15.

On 20, 21 and 25 October the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy stepped on spikes and was hit by automatic bow fire in the area west of (Chi Lang Tuon) mountain and along (Ang Li) stream west of Dalat. The guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemy on the road from Dalat to (Giac Kao). They killed six of the Vietnamese enemy and wounded another. They seized an AR-15.

The Phanrang battlefield: On 7, 15 and 17 October the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy along (Pea Li) stream west of Phanrang. The enemy was hit by automatic bows set along (Pea Li) stream and stepped on punji stakes east of Phanrang. The guerrillas killed an enemy and wounded three others. They seized an AK and 40 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on the Dalat and Phanrang battlefields the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 25 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy. They seized two AK's, four AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition.

SOUPHANOUVONG SUPPORTS MPR NONAGGRESSION PROPOSAL

BK131056 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Recently, Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], sent a message to Comrade Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR.

In his message, he expressed the stand of the MPR Government on the situation in Asia and the Pacific. He expressed concern over the tense situation resulting from the acts of the imperialists in collusion with the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionaries against the international cause of peace and stability. Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal reiterated the MPR's proposal on the signing of a treaty on non-aggression and nonuse of force in the relations among countries in the Asia and Pacific regions. He also voiced full support for and highly appreciated the initiative proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a region of genuine peace, friendship and cooperation.

Comrade President Souphanouvong sent a reply message to this message of Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. The reply message reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal:

First of all, I would like to extend my warm sincere salutations of fraternity to you, comrade. In your message of 25 August 1981 you noted the necessity of urgently advancing concrete measures to cleanse the political atmosphere in the Asian and Pacific regions. These measures have included the MPR proposal on the signing of a treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations between the various states in Asia and the Pacific. This proposal represents a significant initiative in conformity with the interests of maintaining peace in Asia. This proposal by the MPR conforms with the peace policy and line that have always been pursued by the LPDR in settling problems of disagreement through peaceful means.

On the basis of this spirit, in the present session of the UN General Assembly, our foreign affairs ministers adopted a proposal on the principles of relations between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia. The LPDR has been prepared to participate in a meeting of the various Asian and Pacific states whose duty is to adopt provisions of the treaty which is a result of the initiatives of the Mongolian side.

I once again would like to reiterate the positive and vigorous support of the LPDR for your correct proposal as mentioned above. I am firmly convinced that the proposal will be approved.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO MEETS WITH SWEDISH ENVOY

BK121015 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Dec (KPL) -- Vice Prime Minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee Sali Vongkhamkao, on December 11, conferred with Swedish Ambassador Ernst Exel Edelstam in Vientiane.

Sali Vongkhamkao informed the ambassador, whose chancellery is in Bangkok, about the Lao Government's First 5-Year Plan. The Lao vice premier also took the opportunity to thank the Swedish Government and the SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] for their 1982-84 aid given to Laos. The Swedish aid program in the field of forestry, timber industry, communication and transport was highly appraised by Sali Vongkhamkao.

Ernst Axel Edelstam, in his turn, said that he will further contribute to the enhancement of relations of friendship between the two countries.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO MEETS SRV BUILDING DELEGATION

BK151455 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] On the morning of 14 December Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee, received the delegation of the SRV Ministry of Building, led by Vu Guy, vice minister of the SRV Ministry of Building, which is paying a friendship visit to our country.

On this occasion, Sali Vongkhamkao held a cordial conversation with the guests. He hailed the effective implementation of the agreement of cooperation and assistance between Laos and Vietnam in the construction field. The host and the guests also expressed conviction in the continuation of the implementation of this agreement, which will be fully carried out in the spirit of fraternal solidarity and special friendship between the peoples of Laos and Vietnam.

PARTY PROPAGANDA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRK

BK140958 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 14 Dec (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association led by Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the party CC, on December 12 returned home from the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Chanmi Douangboutdi is head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC and president of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association.

The Lao delegation paid a 6-day friendship visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC and the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association.

During his stay in Kampuchea, Chanmi Douangboutdi led his delegation to call on Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, chairman of the National Assembly of Kampuchea, and held talks with his Kampuchean counterpart led by Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party CC, head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the KPRP CC. The Lao delegation also visited some historical sites and production bases in Phnom Penh and in other provinces. Several lectures on the KPRP policy were given to Kampucheans. Everywhere it went, the Lao delegation was warmly welcomed by the Kampuchean cadres, workers and people.

Meeting Chanmi Douangboutdi at Wattai Airport were Sanan Southichak, member of the party CC, and other members of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC and officials of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association. Kampuchean Ambassador to Laos Neou Samon was also present at the airport.

INDUSTRY, TRADE MINISTRY REPORTS ON ACHIEVEMENTS

BK150804 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Summary] On the afternoon of 12 December the Industry and Trade Ministry held a meeting to mark the sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR. "Present on the occasion were Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Committee; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister of industry and trade; Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister of the Prime Minister's Office and acting head of the LPRP Central Committee Office and the Office of the Council of Ministers; and (Somsis Sisan) and Bounkeut Khamphaphongphan, deputy ministers of industry and trade."

Deputy Minister Bounkeut Khamphaphongphan read a report on the achievements scored by the ministry during the past year. He said that in spite of numerous difficulties caused by our enemies and natural calamities, the ministry's 1981 annual production plan was largely fulfilled.

For example, total industrial production in 1981 increased by 74.88 percent compared with the previous year, electricity production by 36.19 percent, gypsum production by 33 percent, beer production by 85 percent, soft drink production by 18 percent, plywood production by 178 percent, the production of agricultural tools by 85 percent and the production of corrugated iron sheets by 19 percent. Compared to the previous year, the circulation and transport of goods from the central to the local areas increased by 5.19 percent and the export of goods by 13 percent, particularly coffee beans, export of which has increased by 14 percent. On the other hand, total imports increased by 52 percent compared with the previous year."

The state purchase of surplus rice from the people increased 3.9 times compared with the previous season, thus allowing our country to become self-sufficient in rice production.

The ministry also conferred merit awards, medals and certificates to many departments, divisions and individual cadres for their outstanding performances between 1975 and 1980.

BRIEFS

TIMBER EXPLOITATION CONTRACT WITH THAILAND -- Vientiane, 8 Dec (KPL) -- A contract on timber exploitation at Nam Ngum catchment area was signed here on December 7 between the Lao Forestry Department and a Thai company. Signing the contract were, on the Lao side, Thea Song, member of the Directors Board of the Forestry Department, and, on the Thai side, Yao Yong Quang, manager of the said company. Present at the signing ceremony were Khamquan Bouphe, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, and the Thai commercial attache to Laos, Worathep Suphadun. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 8 Dec 81 BK]

SWEDISH LOAN MEMORANDUM -- Vientiane, 7 Dec (KPL) -- A memorandum on allocation of Swedish assistance funds was signed in Vientiane between Laos and Sweden on December 5. The signatories were: Khamouan Bouphe, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, and Gosta Edgren, deputy director general of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). Mats Abert, charge d'affaires to the Swedish Embassy to Laos, was also present on this occasion. The memorandum spelled out, in particular, the expenditure of the 55 million kronas Swedish funds in the fields of forestry industry, communications and transport for the periods 1982-83 and 1983-84. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 7 Dec 81 BK]

FRENCH MEDICAL AID -- Vientiane, 12 Dec (KPL) -- Medical equipment, worth 30,000 francs, from the Franco-Lao Committee for Scientific and Education Cooperation, was handed over to the Ministry of Public Health on December 10. Daniel Jaek, member of the said committee and surgical specialist at the Medical University in Strasbourg, presented the equipment to Prof Vannalet Lacsapho, deputy minister of public health. This aid, including operation room instruments and medicines, was a gift from the Franco-Lao Committee for Scientific and Education Cooperation. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 12 Dec 81 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH POLISH AMBASSADOR

BK151530 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila granted a press conference this afternoon following his meeting with the Polish ambassador to Thailand. He said the Polish ambassador, on behalf of his government, explained that the state of emergency and nationwide martial law that was declared by the Polish Government was a necessary step taken because of the bad economic and social situation in the country which, if allowed to continue, would eventually result in a collapse, making it impossible for the Polish Government to take control of the situation.

The Solidarity trade union, which has as many as 9 million members, has no control over them. The measure taken was intended by the Polish Government to restore peace and order to the nation through political and democratic means. The Polish Government has no intention of imposing dictatorship on the people. It also wants the problem solved by Polish people, without any intervention by foreign countries. The state of emergency will be enforced only temporarily in order to return the political situation to normal and restore social law and order. The Polish Government will not tolerate a workers' strike, which will bring chaos to society. The Polish Government has no intention of opposing the Solidarity trade union. However, it wishes to stop all activities carried out by the extremists. The Polish Government, however, did not detain or arrest any of them, but only placed them under confinement.

The foreign policy of the Polish Government also remains unchanged. The Polish Government aspires for good relations with all foreign countries, including Thailand. The Polish ambassador explained that the actual situation in Poland is not as serious as reported. The staff of the Thai Embassy in Poland is safe. The Polish Government still allows foreigners with passports in and out of Poland as usual. The Polish people always welcome food aid from foreign countries.

According to the foreign minister, the Polish ambassador indicated that the planned visit to Thailand of the deputy Polish foreign minister to meet with the Thai deputy foreign minister had to be postponed because of the current situation in Poland. In addition, the foreign minister disclosed that the Turkish foreign minister, who also planned to visit Thailand, has postponed his visit.

Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said he told the Polish ambassador that Thailand does not wish to see bloodshed among the Polish people nor to see the situation in Poland deteriorate. Thailand hopes that Poland will return to normal soon. Thailand also considers it correct for the Polish Government to solve the problem based on cooperation among the Polish people, without intervention by foreign countries.

MATICHON: SRV 'DRIVE' DIRECTED AGAINST SON SANN

BK160421 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Dec 81 p 12

[Excerpt] According to a report from our correspondent in Aranyaprathet District received on 14 December, a number of Khmer Serei and Khmer Rouge military officers disclosed that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops have now directed their suppression drive against Son Sann soldiers instead of the Khmer Rouge, because the Khmer Rouge soldiers are stationed in superior locations and possess good weapons. Besides, Vietnam feels that the Khmer Rouge has reduced its political role, while the Son Sann group has become more active in politics. Vietnam is also afraid that there is no chance for the Heng Samrin regime to win the UN seat of Kampuchea.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES MEETING WITH CHINESE ENVOY

BK151606 Jakarta OANA in English 0846 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Bangkok, 15 Dec (OANA/TNA) -- Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong Monday met the Chinese ambassador to Thailand, Shen Ping, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to inform the Chinese envoy on results of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) recently held in Phatthaya beach resort.

During discussions, Dr Arun urged the Chinese envoy to request the Chinese Government to exert influence on the Khmer Rouge leaders to accept the ASEAN proposal on the formation of a loose coalition government by the three Kampuchean resistance forces.

MILITARY OPERATIONS MAY BE HELD WITH MALAYSIA

BK140350 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia may conduct joint military operations to suppress common enemies along their border in the near future. However, before enhancing military operations into that stage, Thailand wants Malaysia to hold that the southern separatist movements in Thailand are also common enemies of the two countries. Under the present agreement, only communist insurgents are considered common enemies of Thailand and Malaysia.

The commander of the Thai police, Civilian and Military Unit 43, Maj Gen Panya Sisakda, in an interview with newspapers, says that at present military cooperation between the two countries is only in the stage of coordinated operations. The two countries have expressed their desire to enhance the (?magnitude) of cooperation to the stage of joint military operations in an attempt to uproot all subservice movements along their borders.

TWO MILITARY REFUGEE CENTERS TO BE CLOSED

BK170750 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Two refugee holding centers under Thai military control will be closed down by the end of this year. They are Mai Rut and Kap Choeng Holding Centers in the eastern province of Chanthaburi and in the northeastern province of Surin.

The Information Office of the Supreme Command Headquarters said that over 2,000 refugees in Mai Rut Holding Center will be moved to a transit center in the eastern province of Chon Buri before being sent to third countries for resettlement. Those who are unable to go to third countries will later be moved to Khao I-Dang Holding Center in Prachin Buri Province. The Information Office said that about 5,000 Kampuchean refugees in Kap Choeng Holding Center in Surin will be moved directly to Khao I-Dang in Prachin Buri.

At present there are five holding centers under military control. There are two holding centers in Prachin Buri, one in Surin and another one in Trat. There are about 87,000 Kampuchean refugees in these holding centers.

VFF MEETING EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH POLAND

OW160111 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 15 -- The Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee today met to express the Vietnamese people's solidarity with the Polish people. Present on this occasion were Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice president of the Council of State, Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice president of the Council of State and vice chairman of the National Assembly, Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee, and others.

After the opening speech of Hoang Quoc Viet, Xuan Thuy spoke of the latest developments in Poland. He condemned the "Solidarity" trade union's attempt to abolish the Polish socialist state and hailed the urgent and resolute measures taken by the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish state to shatter this attempt and take Poland out of the current crisis.

The Presidium of the fatherland front adopted a statement, which says: "The Vietnamese people are deeply convinced that the Polish people, united around the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish socialist state, led by Comrade W. Jaruzelski, will smash all dark schemes of the enemies, firmly defend their revolutionary gains, gradually stabilize the situation, continue to take Poland along the road of socialism, preserve their alliance with the Soviet Union, and always remain a firm link in the Warsaw Pact and an important member of the socialist community."

Mass meetings were held in Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City today in support of the measures taken by the Polish state to defend socialism in Poland.

NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS U.S. COMMERCE GROUP

OW160401 Hanoi VNA in English 0329 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 16 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Commercial Liaison Association from the United States, led by its president, Michael Morrow, is visiting Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce. It has compared notes with the host organization and had contacts with representatives of the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank, several import-export companies, and other agencies. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received the American guests on Monday.

ADMIRAL LONG'S BANGKOK TALKS QUESTIONED

BK151447 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 15 Dec 81

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 15 December]

[Text] Under the title "What Did the U.S. Admiral Come to Thailand For?" today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries a commentary exposing the true nature of the shady talks held by Robert Long, commander of the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific, during his recent visit to Bangkok.

SCIENTISTS PAY 3-WEEK VISIT TO UNITED STATES

OW160109 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 15 -- Two Vietnamese scientists have recently paid a three-week visit to the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Vietnam. They are Professor Nguyen Ngoc Tran, vice chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and Professor Vo Tong Xuan, of the Cai Tho University.

During their stay (Nov. 20 - Dec. 11) they gave lectures at the University of Hawaii, the University of California, the University of Minnesota, the University of Illinois, the Purdue University, and the University of Florida.

Prof. Vo Tong Xuan attended the 73rd annual conference jointly held in Atlanta by the American Society of Agronomy, the Crop Science Society and the Soil Science Society of America. He made reports on these subjects: "Research and Extension as Partial Requirement for Successful Agronomic Instruction" and "Rice Cultivation, Acid Sulfate Soil in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam". The Vietnamese scientists also visited Washington, contacted several U.S. congressmen, and called at the U.S. Academy of Sciences and the Beltsville Agricultural Research Centre of the Agriculture Department.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS ISRAELI DECISION ON GOLAN

BK161046 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement condemning Israel's decision to apply its law on the Golan Heights, an inseparable part of Syrian territory which has been illegally occupied by Israel since June 1967.

The statement says: This is another step of aggression and annexation taken by the Israeli authorities. It grossly violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab Republic of Syria, tramples upon international law and arrogantly challenges the Arab people and the world as a whole.

The statement demands that Israel immediately annul that illegal decision and strictly respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Syria and other Arab states. The statement affirms the militant solidarity and resolute support of the Vietnamese people for the persistent struggle of the Syrian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples to recover their territories and their sacred national rights.

LE KHAC ADDRESSES FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY MEETING

BK160550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Party Affairs Committee and the party committees of various agencies of the Foreign Trade Ministry recently organized a conference of cadres to study the various reports to be presented by the central government at the fifth nationwide party congress. Attending the conference were the key leading cadres of various bureaus, departments, commissions and schools and of the import-export units subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

At the conference Minister Le Khac, alternate member of the party Central Committee and member of the ministry's Party Affairs Committee, stressed the basic issues in the reports and pointed to the party viewpoints on foreign trade -- especially exports -- in the revolution at the present and in the future.

The conferrees discussed and studied the reports and unanimously agreed on the scope, spirit, viewpoints and lines specified in the central government reports and viewpoints and lines specified in the central government reports and expressed their absolute confidence in the party policies toward the revolution in general and foreign trade in particular, in the new stage.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

OW160731 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 16 -- A conference of outstanding teachers of general schools was held here from December 10-12 under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and the Trade Union of the Educational Service.

More than 500 teachers and cadres from various schools and educational institutions throughout the country attended. Twenty reports were submitted to the conference. They presented experiences of front-rank schools and outstanding teachers gained in the "two good" (teach well and study well) movement.

Addressing the conference, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong praised the achievements of the educational service over the past five years, especially in the current emulation campaign to teach well and study well. He urged the schools and education service throughout the country to sum up the experiences in training and fostering good teachers. "After this conference," the chairman said, "the general education service would have to make still bigger progress in order to meet the needs of the revolution and successfully implement the resolutions on educational reform by the Political Bureau of the party."

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

OW142337 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 14 -- Atsuhiko Yatabe, Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The Vietnamese chairman had a cordial conversation with the Japanese Ambassador.

JUDICIAL SECTOR MEETING DISCUSSES REGULATIONS

BK120600 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Nov 81, p1

[Text] VNA Report-- The judicial sector recently held its first conference in Hanoi to study and discuss the implementation of regulations on the functions, tasks and organizational systems of judicial agencies from the central to the grassroots levels in accordance with the recently published order of the Council of Ministers.

Attending the conference were delegates of the various tribunals and judiciary agencies from provinces and cities throughout the country and the ministers and sectors at the central level. Minister of Justice Phan Hien presented the state regulations on the system of judicial organizations. The conferees expressed their determination to implement the new organization and fulfill their duties, scoring achievements to greet the fifth party congress.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

OW140313 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 13 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Justice led by Minister Phan Hien has made a nine-day visit to the Soviet Union. During his stay there, Phan Hien compared notes with Soviet Minister of Justice V.I. Terebilov and had contacts with the presidents of the Soviet Supreme Court and the Board of Control. Phan Hien and V.I. Terebilov signed an agreement on mutual assistance in civil and criminal laws. He was received by B.Y. Sarkisov, vice-president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

USSR PUBLISHES BOOK ON VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY

OW130943 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 13 -- The Soviet publishing house Politizdat, Moscow, has put out a book on the Communist Party of Vietnam. The book, entitled "The Militant Vanguard of the Vietnamese People", includes writings of President Ho Chi Minh and party General Secretary Le Duan.

BATASAN HEARS COMPLAINTS ON U.S. IMMIGRATION

HK130539 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] A woman ambassador yesterday branded the U.S. immigration personnel at Los Angeles as inquisitorial, while an assemblyman said a U.S. immigration official in New York was a madman. Ambassador (Luz del Mundo) and Assemblyman (Concordio Diel) became the principal witnesses at the public hearing on reported discourtesies and indignities suffered by Philippine nationals at U.S. ports of entry. The hearing is being conducted by the Batasan Committee on Foreign Affairs.

(Del Mundo) told the committee she was subjected to embarrassing questions even after she showed her diplomatic passport. On the other hand, Mr (Diel) testified that he had a shouting session with American immigration personnel at Kennedy Airport on his way to Paris.

Batasan Resolution

HK150152 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa unanimously approved yesterday a resolution condemning the alleged abuses and discourtesies by American immigration and customs officials against Filipino nationals entering the United States. The resolution urged the Philippine Foreign Ministry to file a protest with the U.S. Government. The resolution was presented to the legislature after the Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs confirmed the alleged abuses in public hearings. Among the victims of abuses and mistreatment by U.S. immigration officials were some Philippine assemblymen. The alleged abuses and discourtesies occurred in U.S. ports of entry in Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York.

MARCOS REMINDS BATASAN ON SECURITY RESTRICTIONS

HK110438 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] President Marcos has called the attention of the Batasang Pambansa to Section 62 of the revised Batasan rules which require that the assembly must go into a closed-door or executive session when enquiries submitted to the question hour affect the security of the state. The call was contained in a letter by the chief executive to Batasan Speaker Querube Makalintal, after receipt of several questions propounded by some opposition members on government-to-government crude oil contracts and their prices, the rumored presence of nuclear warheads in the U.S. bases in the Philippines, and the Sabah issue.

The reports however said that only 1 out of the 15 questions submitted to the Cabinet was answered. Answering a query by Assemblyman (Jorge Juyico) of South Cotabato, National Economic and Development Authority Minister Placido Mapas admitted that the country has indeed the lowest economic growth rate among the Southeast Asian nations, saying that our growth rate is only 5 percent, but added that this is quite positive.

MARCOS CALLS ON FOREIGN-BASED REBELS TO RETURN

HK150154 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] President Marcos called on foreign-based Philippine Muslim rebels yesterday to return to the Philippines and pledged to consider pardon and amnesty for them. Mr Marcos made the offer in a speech at the opening session of an international Muslim women's conference, which is to discuss the status of women in Islamic societies. The Marcos government is fighting a Muslim separatist rebellion in the southern Philippines, still headed by the Moro National Liberation Front, whose leaders live in Libya and Saudi Arabia.

The Philippine president said rebel leaders who return to the Philippines can continue to oppose his government as long as they do not use violence and as long as they remain within the constitutional limits of political dissent.

Five hundred Muslim women from 15 Islamic countries are attending the Manila meeting. They said they hoped the conference will lead to the formation of an international organization to improve the social status of Muslim women.

MARCOS REMARKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS EFFORTS

HK120232 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] President Marcos says society's democratization is a basic objective of the Philippine Government's human rights policy. The president made the remark in a speech read for him by the media affairs minister before the first regional convention of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. Mr Marcos also said that the government has mapped out plans that strive to democratize wealth and opportunity at the same time. According to President Marcos, meeting basic human needs, social justice through land reform, labor legislation, and managed economic efforts are all part of these efforts. He also stressed the social aspect of the concept of liberty as a social idea.

MINISTRY MAKES PROPOSALS TO EASE UNEMPLOYMENT

HK140418 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Employment has recommended to the Cabinet a number of proposals geared at improving the apparently worsening unemployment situation in the country. They proposed liberalized credit facilities for entrepreneurs to risk their own capital, especially in small and medium-sized industries. It also calls for the upgrading of the capabilities of Philippine construction industries to meet the expanding labor market abroad, especially in the Middle East.

ENRILE READY TO HEAR COMPLAINTS ABOUT SOLDIERS

HK110442 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said his office is more than willing to listen to complaints from any aggrieved party regarding the behavior of soldiers. Enrile said he is willing to hold dialogues every day on every facet of social, economic and political, economic and political activities, if this will lead to the stability and security of the new republic. In a speech at [word indistinct] city, the defense minister said that the government must maintain the channels open and promote liberal discussions with the people if we are to survive and live together in peace.

OFFICIAL TO MEDIATE IN MINDANAO SCHOOL DISPUTE

HK130542 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Deputy Education Minister (Vetaso Suarez) leaves today for (Motuan), Bukidnon, to try to settle the dispute between students and the president of the Mindanao State University. Thousands of the students refused to enroll last month for the second semester, to press their demands for the dismissal of the university president. As a result, the school's enrollment period has been stretched to 4 weeks now. (Isabelo Alcordo), the university president, incurred the ire of the students last October when he reportedly branded as subversive students and demanded an improvement of the school's facilities.

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